L Number	Hits	Search Text	DB	Time stamp
9	119	flavivirus and vero	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2002/02/19 15:05
10	13555	(flavivirus and vero) and yellow fever	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2002/02/19 15:05
11	119	(flavivirus and vero) and (yellow fever virus)	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2002/02/19 15:06
12	92	((flavivirus and vero) and (yellow fever virus)) and vaccine	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2002/02/19 15:19
13	2	(((flavivirus and vero) and (yellow fever virus)) and vaccine) and yf17d	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2002/02/19 15:19

TI Preparation of inactivated viral vaccines
IN Wiesehahn, Gary P., Alameda, CA, United States
Creagan, Richard P., Alta Loma, CA, United States
Stevens, David R., Fremont, CA, United States
Giles, Richard, Alameda, CA, United States
AB Vaccines employing inactivated viruses having improved retention of antigenic characteristics are prepared by psoralen-inactivation of the live virus in a non-oxidizing atmosphere. By excluding oxygen and other oxidizing species from the inactivation medium, degradation of the antigen characteristics resulting from irradiation with ultraviolet light is largely prevented. The resulting inactivated viruses are employed in vaccine preparations for the inoculation of susceptible hosts to inhibit viral infection.
AN 87:65285 USPATFULL
TI Preparation of inactivated viral vaccines
IN Wiesehahn, Gary P., Alameda, CA, United States
Creagan, Richard P., Alta Loma, CA, United States
Stevens, David R., Fremont, CA, United States
Giles, Richard, Alameda, CA, United States
PA Advanced Genetics Research Institute, Oakland, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 4693981 19870915 <--
AI US 1985-785354 19851007 (6)
DCD 20021008
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1983-563939, filed on 20 Dec 1983, now patented, Pat. No. US 4545987 And a continuation-in-part of Ser. No.
US 1984-592661, filed on 23 Mar 1984, now abandoned
DT Utility
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Rose, Shep K.
LREP Rowland, Bertram I.
CLMN Number of Claims: 9
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 1219
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L7 ANSWER 38 OF 81 USPATFULL
TI Flavivirus recombinant poxvirus vaccine
IN Paoletti, Enzo, Delmar, NY, United States
Pincus, Steven E., East Greenbush, NY, United States
AB What is described is a recombinant poxvirus, such as vaccinia virus, fowlpox virus and canarypox virus, containing foreign DNA from flavivirus, such as Japanese encephalitis virus, **yellow fever virus** and Dengue virus. In a preferred embodiment, the recombinant poxvirus generates an extracellular particle containing flavivirus E and M proteins capable of inducing neutralizing antibodies, hemagglutination-inhibiting antibodies and protective immunity against flavivirus infection. What is also described is a vaccine containing the recombinant poxvirus for inducing an immunological response in a host animal inoculated with the vaccine.
AN 96:38606 USPATFULL
TI Flavivirus recombinant poxvirus vaccine
IN Paoletti, Enzo, Delmar, NY, United States
Pincus, Steven E., East Greenbush, NY, United States
PA Virogenetics Corporation, Troy, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5514375 19960507 <--
AI US 1991-714687 19910613 (7)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1991-711429, filed on 6 Jun 1991, now abandoned And a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1991-713967, filed on 11 Jun 1991, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1991-666056, filed on 7 Mar 1991, now abandoned , said Ser. No. US -711429 which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1990-567960, filed on 15 Aug 1990, now abandoned
DT Utility
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Sidberry, Hazel F.; Assistant Examiner: Tuscan, Michael
LREP Curtis, Morris & Safford
CLMN Number of Claims: 22
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 19 Drawing Figure(s); 16 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2530
CAS INDEXIN

L6 ANSWER 8 OF 17 MEDLINE
TI Attenuation of wild-type yellow fever virus by passage in HeLa cells.
AU Barrett A D; Monath T P; Cropp C B; Adkins J A; Ledger T N; Gould E A; Schlesinger J J; Kinney R M; Trent D W
AB During the 1960s three different research groups reported that passage of wild-type yellow fever (YF) virus [strain Asibi (YF-Asibi)] in HeLa cells resulted in attenuation of the virus for monkeys so that the virus no longer caused viscerotropic disease. We have repeated and extended this observation to analyse the process of attenuation of YF virus during cell culture passage. A large plaque (LP) variant of YF-Asibi virus became attenuated for both monkeys and mice following six serial subcultures in HeLa cells (YF-Asibi-LP HeLa p6). Thus, attenuation was probably due to a genetic change in the virus population rather than to selective enrichment of a pre-existing variant of YF-Asibi-LP virus. No evidence was obtained to implicate defective interfering particles in the attenuation process. Comparison of the YF-Asibi-LP viruses before and after passage in HeLa cells, using a panel of envelope protein-reactive monoclonal antibodies (MAbs), showed that MAbs which specifically neutralize YF-Asibi-LP virus, and not **YF 17D**-204 vaccine virus, also neutralized YF-Asibi-LP HeLa p6. This indicated that the epitopes involved in the biological process of neutralization were not altered during attenuation. However, two MAbs that recognize envelope protein epitopes did distinguish between HeLa- and non-HeLa-passaged YF-Asibi-LP virus. One of these (MAb 117) which is YF wild-type-specific, recognized YF-Asibi-LP virus but not YF-Asibi-LP HeLa p6 virus, whereas the other (MAb411), which is YF vaccine-specific, recognized YF-Asibi-LP HeLa p6 virus but not YF-Asibi-LP virus. These results suggest that antigenic changes in the viral envelope protein may determine the relative virulence or attenuation of YF virus.
AN 91037961 MEDLINE
DN 91037961 PubMed ID: 2230735
TI Attenuation of wild-type yellow fever virus by passage in HeLa cells.
AU Barrett A D; Monath T P; Cropp C B; Adkins J A; Ledger T N; Gould E A; Schlesinger J J; Kinney R M; Trent D W
CS Department of Microbiology, University of Surrey, Guildford, U.K.
SO JOURNAL OF GENERAL VIROLOGY, **(1990 Oct)** 71 (Pt 10) 2301-6.
Journal code: I9B; 0077340. ISSN: 0022-1317.
CY ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 199012
ED Entered STN: 19910208
Last Updated on STN: 19970203
Entered Medline: 19901204

QR1.T6

L6 ANSWER 11 OF 17 MEDLINE
TI Conditions for haemolysis by flaviviruses and characterization of the haemolysin.
AU Cammack N; Gould E A
AB The 17D vaccine strain of yellow fever virus (**YF 17D**) was used to establish the optimal conditions for lysis of chick erythrocytes. Tissue culture-grown, polyethylene glycol-concentrated virus showed peak activity at pH 5.4 in citrate buffer when incubated at 37 degrees C. A further two- to fourfold increase in titre was obtained by pretreatment of the chick erythrocytes with 250 micrograms/ml trypsin. These conditions were also shown to be optimal for Japanese encephalitis (JE), West Nile (WN) and dengue-2 (den2) viruses. The ratio of haemagglutination (HA) titre to haemolysis (HL) titre approximated to unity, suggesting that the two functions are associated with the same molecule although as separable entities since selective inactivation of the HL activity of the virus was accomplished using 60 micrograms/ml trypsin. HL could be demonstrated at neutral pH if the chick erythrocytes were first subjected to treatment with acidic pH buffer. The effect on the virus envelope is thus not the sole contribution of a low pH environment to optimal HL. Hyperimmune rabbit antiserum prepared against purified **YF 17D** virions inhibited HA and HL if added before agglutination had occurred by the virus but when added after agglutination had taken place it showed specific anti-HL activity. Monoclonal antibodies that inhibited HA (HAI) by **YF 17D** did not inhibit HL (HLI) activity when applied after agglutination had taken place. Moreover, monoclonal antibodies specific for the 54K glycoprotein of YF virus but without HAI activity also had no effect on HL when added either before or after agglutination. As yet, we have been unable to identify a monoclonal antibody displaying specific anti-HL activity but all those directed against the 54K envelope glycoprotein possessing HAI activity showed HA to be a prerequisite for HL.
AN 86010270 MEDLINE
DN 86010270 PubMed ID: 2995565
TI Conditions for haemolysis by flaviviruses and characterization of the haemolysin.
AU Cammack N; Gould E A
SO JOURNAL OF GENERAL VIROLOGY, **(1985 Oct)** 66 (Pt 10) 2291-6.
Journal code: I9B; 0077340. ISSN: 0022-1317.
CY ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 198511
ED Entered STN: 19900321
Last Updated on STN: 19900321
Entered Medline: 19851108

L

L7 ANSWER 9 OF 81 MEDLINE
TI Virulence and pathogenesis of **yellow fever virus** serially passaged in **cell culture**.
AU Converse J L; Kovatch R M; Pulliam J D; Nagle S C Jr; Snyder E M
AN 71267151 MEDLINE
DN 71267151 PubMed ID: 4998347
TI Virulence and pathogenesis of **yellow fever virus** serially passaged in **cell culture**.
AU Converse J L; Kovatch R M; Pulliam J D; Nagle S C Jr; Snyder E M
SO APPLIED MICROBIOLOGY, **(1971 Jun)** 21 (6) 1053-7.
Journal code: 6K0; 7605802. ISSN: 0003-6919.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 197110
ED Entered STN: 19900101
Last Updated on STN: 19970203
Entered Medline: 19711015

L7 ANSWER 6 OF 7 MEDLINE
TI THE **GROWTH** OF ASIBI STRAIN **YELLOW FEVER**
VIRUS IN TISSUE CULTURES. II. MODIFICATION OF VIRUS AND CELLS.
AU HARDY F M
AN 64001668 MEDLINE
DN 64001668
TI THE **GROWTH** OF ASIBI STRAIN **YELLOW FEVER**
VIRUS IN TISSUE CULTURES. II. MODIFICATION OF VIRUS AND CELLS.
AU HARDY F M
SO JOURNAL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, (1963 JUL-AUG) 113 9-14.
Journal code: IH3. ISSN: 0022-1899.
CY United States
DT Journal
LA English
FS OLDMEDLINE
EM 196401
ED Entered STN: 19990716
Last U

L7 ANSWER 5 OF 7 MEDLINE
TI **GROWTH** OF 17D **YELLOW FEVER** VIRUS AND FACTORS
INFLUENCING ITS TRANSMISSION WITHIN CELL CULTURES IN VITRO.
AU LITWIN J
AN 64143518 MEDLINE
DN 64143518
TI **GROWTH** OF 17D **YELLOW FEVER** VIRUS AND FACTORS
INFLUENCING ITS TRANSMISSION WITHIN CELL CULTURES IN VITRO.
AU LITWIN J
SO ACTA PATHOLOGICA ET MICROBIOLOGICA SCANDINAVICA, (1964) 61 605-18.
Journal code: 100. ISSN: 0365-5555.
CY Denmark
DT Journal
LA English
FS OLDMEDLINE
EM 196412
ED Entere

L7 ANSWER 2 OF 7 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 2

TI **Growth** of 17D **yellow fever** virus in a macrophage-like cell line, U937: role of Fc and viral receptors in antibody-mediated infection.

AU Schlesinger J J; Brandriss M W

AB Growth characteristics of 17D yellow fever virus (17D-YF) and conditions for infection were studied in U937, a macrophage-like, Fc receptor-bearing continuous human cell line. Antibody to 17D-YF was obtained by immunization of normal subjects with 17D-YF vaccine. Cells were infected in the presence or absence of immune whole sera or immunoglobulin fractions. Infection of U937 was temperature dependent; the yield of virus was variable but at low temperature viral titers were consistently higher when infection was established in the presence of antibody. Results of infectious center assays indicated that the increased yield of virus was largely or entirely due to an increase in the number of cells producing virus early in the course of infection. Enhancement of viral growth was mediated by IgG but not IgM fractions of immune sera. Trypsinization of U937 resulted in a 90 to 95% reduction of infection in the absence of antibody but in the presence of antibody viral titers were higher in trypsinized than in nontrypsinized cells. Antibody to 17D-YF, contained in the whole IgG fraction of sera, bound to U937 to mediate infection without first being complexed to virus. Preincubation of U937 with IgG1 but not IgG2 myeloma proteins abrogated antibody-mediated infection. This result is compatible with the known affinities of U937 Fc receptors for specific subclasses of IgG and provides evidence for the role of the Fc receptor in antibody-mediated enhancement of viral growth. Persistent infection characterized by a lack of detectable cytopathogenic effect was established in long-term cultures of U937. This pattern of infection might be related to the unique effectiveness of the 17D-YF vaccine.

AN 81240805 MEDLINE

DN 81240805 PubMed ID: 7252155

TI **Growth** of 17D **yellow fever** virus in a macrophage-like cell line, U937: role of Fc and viral receptors in antibody-mediated infection.

AU Schlesinger J J; Brandriss M W

SO JOURNAL OF IMMUNOLOGY, (1981 Aug) 127 (2) 659-65.
Journal code: IFB; 2985117R. ISSN: 0022-1767.

CY United States

DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LA English

FS Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals

EM 198109

ED Entered STN: 19900316
Last Updated on STN: 19900316
Entered Medline: 19810915